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PRESERVED

App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1935.  
(97)

File No. L - 25

Serial Nos. 17

Letter References.

47. 6-35 (3, 4)

47. 136-36 (1)

47. 267-06 C1-3)

47. 41-35 (12)

Prunee

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Two

Part B for Feb 36

SUBJECT.

Issue of treasury cash orders to the public  
for the transfer of funds from one ~~place~~ place  
to another through treasuries

8627

no fl 6092-101. 8/11-2-36

WD 03607-GPB-22,500-2-8-35

To the Comptroller  
" By Comptroller of the  
" Confider

Sanctus

un  
25/0

Letter No. 2026 Books dated 1st July 1935 from  
Comptroller containing certain suggestions for  
the scheme of Supply bills popular.

While reviewing the report on the Resource  
operations of the State for 1933-34, Government  
asked the Comptroller to submit a report as to the  
measures to be adopted to make the scheme of Supply  
Bills popular and to give further facilities to the  
public for remitting money from place to place thro  
the Treasuries. The Comptroller, after consulting the  
Deputy Commissioners of districts and the Officer in  
charge of State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, has made  
following suggestions for making the scheme of  
Supply Bills more popular:--

- (1) Reduction in the minimum money limit for  
issue of the Supply Bill from Rs 500 to Rs
- (2) Reduction in the rate of commission charge  
for issue of Supply bills
- (3) ~~Discretion~~ Allowing discretion to Treasury Office  
to issue Supply Bills as and when demanded  
the public without waiting Comptroller's  
orders in each case.
- (4) Wide publication of the facilities in the  
Mysore Gazette ~~and~~ and other Local papers
- (5) Grant of special concessions to recognised  
Banks.

2. ~~1~~ The reduction in the <sup>minimum</sup> money limit from Rs  
to Rs 100 may be approved.

3. ~~2~~ At present, no fixed rate of commission  
is being levied and the fixing of the rate is left  
to the discretion of the Comptroller though the rate  
quoted by the Comptroller is generally two annas  
cent. The Comptroller suggests that the rate may  
be 1/8th% up to Rs. 500 and 1/16th% for Rs. 500  
<sup>subject to a minimum of 4 annas</sup>  
It is perhaps desirable to have a fixed rate.

The rate may perhaps be fixed as follows:--

| Amount      | Postal Insurance<br>As                                              | Rate suggested<br>As                                                |                      |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 100         | 3                                                                   | 2                                                                   | (As a minimum sug-   |
| 150 + under | 4                                                                   | 3                                                                   | gested by the        |
| 200 "       | 5                                                                   | 4                                                                   | Comptroller. This is |
| 300 "       | 7                                                                   | 6                                                                   | for consideration.   |
| 400 "       | 9                                                                   | 8                                                                   |                      |
| 500 "       | 11                                                                  | 10                                                                  |                      |
| 600 "       | 13                                                                  | 11                                                                  |                      |
| 700 "       | 15                                                                  | 12                                                                  |                      |
| 800 "       | 17                                                                  | 13                                                                  |                      |
| 900 "       | 19                                                                  | 14                                                                  |                      |
| 1000 "      | 21                                                                  | 15                                                                  |                      |
| Above 1000  | 21 Plus<br>One anna more for<br>every Rs 100 or<br>fraction thereof | 15 Plus<br>One anna more for<br>every Rs 100 or<br>fraction thereof |                      |

4. The Comptroller suggests the maximum limit up to which supply bills can be issued by any one Treasury in any one day may be Rs 2000 in the case of Supply Bills issued on a Taluk Treasury and Rs ~~10,000~~ <sup>10,000</sup> in the case of Supply Bills issued on a District Treasury. This may be approved. ~~It is also necessary to lay down the maximum amount for which Supply Bills can be issued by the Treasuries without Comptroller's sanction. This limit may be Rs 10,000 in the case of each Bill.~~

5. The suggestion to give wide publication to the scheme may also be approved.

6. As regards special concessions to recognised Banks, the Comptroller states that the Mysore Bank is already having special concession and the extension of the concession to other Banks may be considered, in each individual case, when applications are received from the Bank for the same.

57  
2

7. In addition to the measures suggested above, it is necessary to introduce a scheme of Treasury orders, on the basis of the Postal order scheme recently issued by the postal department. We can perhaps require ~~Banking~~ Treasuries to ~~have~~ arrange for remittance of funds from one place to another by means of Treasury orders, <sup>up to Rs 100,</sup> the commission being ~~less~~ slightly less than the Money order commission or the commission charged for postal orders. The Comptroller may perhaps be asked to examine this point and submit proposals in the matter.

*W*  
16-7-35

*He Seey* *8*  
16.7.35

8. I discussed the question with Mr. Shanmugam. He desires that the suggestion about be also examined and consolidated proposals be submitted for consideration by Govt. To Comptroller with compliments.

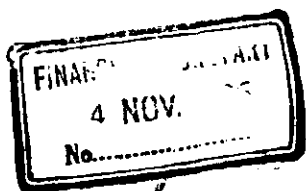
*A. N. S. Narayana*  
20.7.35

*8* 22/7/35

U.O.No.577/Books dated 30-10-35

9) Returned with compliments.

10.) A scheme of Treasury cash orders may also be introduced as suggested in para 7 of the above Note. The details may generally follow those applicable to the Postal Cash Orders introduced with effect from 1st April 1935 (vide copy of the Postal Notice dated 18-3-35 enclosed) with the modifications suggested below:-



File No.

of 193

General and Revenue  
Secretariat

18) (a) The minimum amount may be fixed at Rs 10/- and the maximum at Rs 100/-

(b) The Treasury cash orders may be of the following denominations

Rs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100

and may be issued for any sums of Rs 10 and above. The smaller denominations are for issuing orders in excess of Rs 10 or of multiples of Rs 10/-

(c) The commission recoverable may be on the following scale

|             |     |       |
|-------------|-----|-------|
| Rs 10 to 25 | ... | 0-2-0 |
| 26 to 50    | ... | 0-4-0 |
| 51 to 75    | ... | 0-6-0 |
| 76 to 100   | ... | 0-8-0 |

or at 0-1-0 for every Rs 10/- or fraction thereof. This will be less than the Postal commission and will make the orders attractive.

(d) The cash orders may be "Not Negotiable" and payable only to the payees but may be allowed to be crossed or paid to recognised banks.

12) 4. The following rules may govern the custody, issue and other matters relating to the cash orders.

(a) Cash order books of the prescribed denominations containing 100 forms in each book, with a special kind of paper and ground work may be printed and stocked in the State Huzur Treasury and kept under double lock like stamps and stamp paper. All orders above Rs 5/- should be counterstamped in the Stamp Superintendent's Office just as in the case of General and Court fee stamps.

(b) Supplies of the blank books may be made on indents to all the District and Taluk Treasuries directly for sale to the public.

(c) The cash orders shall be sealed with the stamp of the treasury concerned at the time of issue and the stock of unissued forms kept in double locks. They shall be accounted for in a separate Stock Register like stamps etc., the usual plus and minus memo being sent to the Audit Office.

(d) A separate head of account 32.A. Remittances

(f) Treasury Cash Orders, may be opened in the Treasury accounts and the Audit Office books.

Serial  
No.

~~13~~ 5. A specimen form of the Postal Cash Order and a sample of the Treasury Cash Order proposed in accordance with the above note are enclosed.

~~14~~ 6. The introduction of the cash order will entail considerable additional work on the Miscellaneous Audit Department of my office, in connection with the check and maintenance of accounts thereof. The exact additional staff that may be necessary can be gauged only after the scheme has been in force, for a year or two. For the present, however, one additional clerk is quite necessary and sanction of Government may be obtained for this.



Comptroller

M. 21/10

C. F. 70.

The Financial Secretary }  
to Govt.

15. In connection with the remittance of funds from one treasury to another, the rules in the Mysore Civil Account Code provide for the issue of (1) Supply Bills and (2) Remittance Transfer Receipts, in addition to remittances of Cash and Currency Notes. Supply Bills are issued for purposes of resource and remittance transactions of Government, while the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts is generally intended for

Serial  
No.

public purposes. The present proposal is to provide for the remittance of funds from one treasury to another for the convenience of the public also, on the basis of the Postal cash and money order scheme and Postal Insurance scheme in British India. This proposal will give some convenience to the public to transfer funds from one station to another through our Treasuries, and will also enable the treasuries to earn some small revenue in the shape of commission or premium, which now goes to the Government of India. With this object, I would make the following suggestions:-

The present system of issue of Supply Bills and R.T.R's will continue with some small changes as noted below:-

Supply Bills -----

- (i) The minimum limit of Supply Bills may be reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 300.
- (ii) The rate of commission may be 1/8th per cent, except in cases where a different rate is now charged.
- (iii) Treasury Officers may be allowed discretion to issue Supply Bills as and when demanded by the public, subject to the condition that previous sanction of the Comptroller is obtained for the issue of Supply Bills for an amount larger than Rs. 1,000 on Taluk Treasuries and Rs. 3,000/<sup>on</sup> District Treasuries in each individual case.
- (iv) Advices of issue of Supply Bills should be sent to the Comptroller in all cases

Remittance Transfer Receipts

- (v) The present procedure of issuing Remittance

Serial  
No.

Transfer Receipts at par for public purposes may continue

(vi) For transferring funds of the public, a system ~~for~~ of Treasury cash orders will be introduced similar to the Postal Cash Orders.

(For private remittances below Rs. 500, Treasury orders may be issued by all Treasuries, subject to the following conditions:-

(a) The minimum money limit for Treasury Orders is Rs. 10, and Treasury Orders will be issued only for whole rupees,

(b) Commission at the following rates will be charged:-

|                   | Rate proposed<br>for Treasury<br>orders.<br><i>Rs.</i> | Postal rate for<br>purposes of com-<br>parison.<br><i>Rs. money order</i> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| For Rs. 10 to 50. | 1                                                      | 2, 4 and 8                                                                |
| For Rs. 51 to 100 | 2                                                      | 3                                                                         |
| For 101 to 150    | 3                                                      | 4                                                                         |
| For 151 to 200    | 4                                                      | 5                                                                         |
| For 201 to 250    | 5                                                      | 7                                                                         |
| For 251 to 299    | 6                                                      | 7                                                                         |

(c) Advices of issue of Treasury orders should be sent to the Comptroller in all cases

(d) The Treasury order may be "Not negotiable" and payable only to the payees but may be allowed to be crossed or paid to recognised Banks. The form of the Treasury Order may be on the lines of the Postal Cash Order, but separate forms need not be used for several denominations as in the postal department, and a common form may be used in all cases, the amount being filled up

# Popularising the scheme of Supply bills

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File No.

of 193

General and Revenue  
Secretariat

in each case.,

Dewan)

2.1.36.

2.1.36.

Appd

6/1/36

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7.1.36.

Draft Government order is submitted for

approval.

16.1.36

Fl Secy) 16.1.36.

For perusal before issue

Dewan)

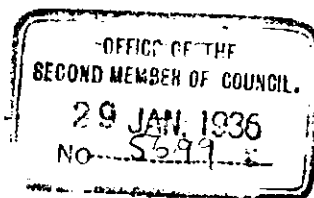
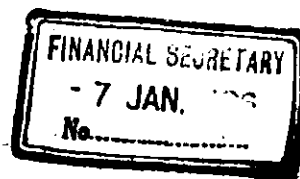
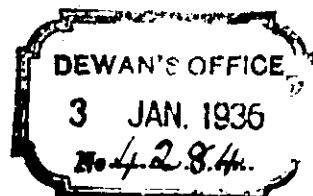
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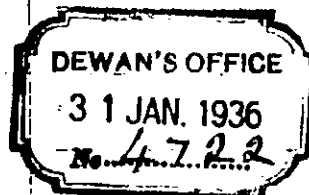
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31/2 Issue  
31/2/36



27.1.36.



Serial  
No.  
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for No. 71: 6092-601 D 11.2.1936.

to the Comptroller, Mysore City:

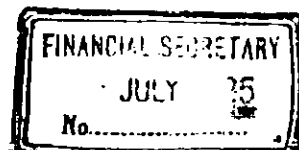
The Comptroller:

By: Commr. of Dist.:

Directs that certain further facilities be  
afforded to the public to transfer funds from  
one place to another.

*Manu plan  
2 printed copies  
of the go in the  
file*

the  
C.7.4-35-1



In reply please quote reference  
to No. 2026 Books

Page 2

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER TO THE GOVERNMENT  
OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, dated.....1st July.....1935.

FROM

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR, Esq., M.A.,

Comptroller to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Bangalore.

TO

S. Shamanna, Esq., B.A.,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,  
Financial Department, Bangalore.



SIR,

T  
Adverting to para 6 of Government Order No.F1.5940-6000/G.F.238-34-3 dated 23rd January 1935 calling for a report as to the measures to be adopted to make the scheme of Supply Bills popular and to give further facilities to the Public for remitting money from place to place through the treasuries, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioners of all Districts except Bangalore and the Officer in charge of the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, were requested to intimate why the public are not at present availing themselves of the Supply Bill Scheme for remitting money from place to place and what measures or what further facilities are required in order to make the scheme intended for the benefit of the public more popular and to examine whether any reduction in the minimum limit fixed at present for issue of such bills is feasible. A summary of the reports received from them is appended for the information of Government.

2. It will be seen from the reports that the facilities afforded to the public by the Mysore Bank and other Banks for transfer of funds from place to place are to a certain extent responsible for the people not resorting to the Supply Bill Scheme and that the following measures are generally suggested for making the Scheme more popular.

(a) Reduction in the minimum limit for issue of each bill from Rs500/- to Rs100/-

(b) Reduction in the rate of commission charged for issue of Supply Bills.

Note

Note:- At present, no rate is fixed and it is left to the discretion of the Comptroller. If, at any time, an application is made for the issue of bills, the rate quoted by this office is generally two annas percent. It may be added that such applications are few and far between.

(c) Treasury Officers may be vested with discretion to issue Supply Bills as and when demanded by the public without making it dependent on the Comptroller's orders to be awaited from time to time.

(d) Wide publication of the facilities in the Mysore Government Gazette and other Local Papers (English and Kanada).

(e) Special concessions may be given to recognised Banks.

3. Having considered the question in all its aspects, I am inclined to commend the suggestions enumerated above for the approval of Government. As regards the rate of commission to be charged for issue of bills, I think the suggestion put forward by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District viz.,  $1/8\%$  up to Rs500 and  $1/16\%$  for Rs500 and above is reasonable and may be adopted subject to a minimum charge of annas four. Fractions of Rs100 will be regarded as Rs100 and charged for accordingly. This compares favourably with the present Postal Insurance and Money Order rates which are extracted for ready reference. The rates charged to the public in Government of India for issue of currency telegraphic transfers and Supply Bills are one anna percent for amounts of Rs10,000 and less and half anna percent for amounts exceeding Rs10,000. The ordinary minimum limit there for a single Supply Bill is however Rs500. It is also necessary to fix a maximum limit up to which Supply Bills can be issued in any one day by the treasuries. I would propose a limit of Rs2,000/- in the case of Supply Bills issued on a taluk treasury and of Rs10,000/- on a district treasury. Intimation of issue of Supply Bills should be given to the District Treasuries who should watch treasury balances carefully so as to keep sufficient funds for meeting these bills.

3.

4. As regards the suggestion (e) above, it may be stated that the Mysore Bank is already having special concessions in the matter of issue of these bills and an extension of the concessions to other recognised banks, may be considered and decided when applications come, on the merits of each case, and no general rule or standing order is necessary in this behalf.

5. I request approval of Government to the above modifications in the existing rules in the matter of issue of Supply Bills.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

*Air Supawacha*  
Comptroller.

MSR

Opinions or suggestions, of the Deputy Commissioners of all Districts except Bangalore and of the Officer in charge of the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, for making the Supply Bill Scheme more popular.

=====

(1) State Huzur Treasury.

(1) Minimum limit for issue of a Supply Bill to be reduced from Rs500 to Rs100

(2) A very low commission may be charged.

(3) Wide publication to be made in the local paper

(4) The Treasury Officers to be vested with discretion of issuing the Supply Bills as and when demanded by the public.

(2) Kolar

Holds the same opinion as the Officer in charge of the State Huzur Treasury. A commission of 1/16% and the publication of the facilities offered in the Mysore Gazette also suggested.

(3) Tumkur.

(1) The scheme is to be widely published and the facility of obtaining the Supply Bills be brought home to the business men.

(2) Not in favour of reducing the minimum limit of Rs500.

(3) Treasury Officers to be permitted to issue Supply Bills freely on District and surplus Taluk Treasuries

(4) Kadur.

It is stated that the Bank of Mysore Ltd., and the South Canara Bank are affording facilities to the public for transfer of funds by issuing drafts on their branches and agencies and that, if the Supply Bill Scheme is to be availed of by the public a reduction in the minimum limit of Rs500 to Rs100 and also reduction in the rate of commission may be tried.

(5) Shimoga

It is stated that the Bank of Mysore and other Banking Institutions issue bank drafts on all recognised banks

banks both in and outside the State and that though the rate of premium charged for issue of bank drafts is comparatively high (1/8%) the scope of operation of banks in the matter of such transfer is wider and the facilities offered by them suit the varying needs of the public and that it cannot therefore be expected that the people in general will have recourse to treasuries in preference to banks for transferring their funds. To make however the Supply Bill Scheme more popular, reduction in the minimum limit from Rs500 to Rs200 or even to Rs100 and also fixing the rate of commission at 1/16% is suggested.

It is suggested that the names of treasuries in which and the periods and the rates of premium at which Supply Bills can be issued may be notified by Government. (2) Treasury Officers may be permitted to issue Supply Bills. (3) The minimum limit may be reduced to Rs100. (4) The commission to be charged may be fixed at one anna for every hundred rupees or part thereof.

The following are the reasons given for the Supply Bill Scheme being not popular.

(a) The scheme is not given wide publicity and hence the public are ignorant of it.

(b) The premium is not definitely fixed but it is left to the option of the Comptroller to fix it from time to time.

(c) The public are not sure of obtaining Supply Bills whenever they want, because the Treasury Officer may refuse to issue a Supply Bill during the collection season.

The following are therefore the measures suggested for making the Scheme more popular:

(1) The Postal Insurance rates may be adopted for the premium on Supply Bill viz., 1/8% up to Rs500 and 1/16% for Rs500 and above.

3.

(2) Special concession may be given to the recognised banks.

(3) The present limit of Rs500 may be reduced to Rs100.

(4) The premium may be definitely fixed and Supply Bills ordered to be issued at all times and at all treasuries without any seasonal restrictions and that wide publicity may be given to the Scheme.

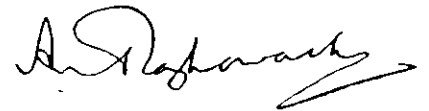
8. Hassan.

(1) Wide publicity to be given to the scheme

(2) The issue of the bill is to be governed by general standing rules without making it dependent on the Comptroller's orders to be awaited from time to time.

(3) The rate of premium to be made attractive.

(4) The minimum limit is to be reduced to Rs50.

  
Comptroller.

Money Order rates of Commission.

Annas.

On any sum not exceeding R<sup>s</sup>10/-

2

do exceeding R<sup>s</sup>10 but not exceeding R<sup>s</sup>25.

4

do do R<sup>s</sup>25

4 for

each complete sum of R<sup>s</sup>25 and 4 annas for the remainder provided that, if the remainder does not exceed R<sup>s</sup>10 the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

Page 42.

Insurance Fees.

In addition to the postage and the fee for registration, the following further fees are charged for Insurance.

|      |    |                                                                         |         |
|------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 100- | 2  | Where the value insured does not exceed R <sup>s</sup> 100              | 3 Annas |
|      |    | do do exceeds R <sup>s</sup> 100 but does not exceed R <sup>s</sup> 150 | 4 "     |
| 150  | 3  | do do exceeds R <sup>s</sup> 150 but does not exceed R <sup>s</sup> 200 | 5 "     |
| 200  | 4  |                                                                         |         |
| 300  | 6  | For every additional R <sup>s</sup> 100 or fraction thereof             |         |
| 400  | 8  | over R <sup>s</sup> 200/- and up to R <sup>s</sup> 1000                 | 2 "     |
| 500  | 10 | For every additional R <sup>s</sup> 100 or fraction thereof             |         |
| 600  | 11 | over R <sup>s</sup> 1,000.                                              | 1 "     |
| 700  | 12 |                                                                         |         |
| 800  | 13 |                                                                         |         |
| 900  | 14 |                                                                         |         |
| 1000 | 15 |                                                                         |         |

*A. S. Deyharach*  
Comptroller.

Sample form

MYSORE GOVERNMENT TREASURY CASH ORDER.

The sender must fill in the payee's name before parting with the order. Not Negotiable.

No.....

No.....

To be detached and kept by the Sender.

Treasury cash order  
Commission—  
Anna.

To The Treasury Officer

Cash Rs.10 order

To whom payable

Pay.....

The sum of

Rs.10/-

Rupees ten only.

Rs.10/-

at

The treasury at

At what treasury

Whether crossed...

Date sent.....

within Three Calendar months from the last day of the month of issue.

For Regulations - see back

Paying Treasury stamp with date cancelling this order.

Issuing Treasury Stamp with date.

Treasury Officer.

Received ~~with~~ the sum due

Signature.

1. If this order be crossed like a cheque, payment will only be made through a Bank.

2. Except when this order is paid through a Bank, the payee MUST SIGN THE RECEIPT on the face, and must also fill in the name of the Treasury Office if that has not already been done.

Note: The sender is recommended to fill in the name of the treasury of payment before parting with the order, as a precaution in case the order should be lost or stolen.

3. If ~~in~~ any erasure or alteration be made, or if this order is cut, defaced or mutilated payment may be refused.

4. This order lapses at the expiration of THREE months from the last day of the month of issue. It can, on payment of a second commission, be renewed for three months more, after which the order will be lapsed to Government which may however be revived on payment of a further commission.

5. After this order has once been paid to whomsoever it is paid, the Government will not be liable for any further claim in respect of this order.

6. The purchaser of a cash order can obtain repayment for himself of its value ( but not the commission paid ) at the treasury at which he purchased it. If the order had been crossed, the crossing must be cancelled by writing across it the words " Please pay cash " under the initials of the purchaser.

7. The purchaser of a cash order should fill in the particulars in the counterfoil and retain it with him for future reference and enquiry in the event of the order being lost.

8. Though the Government do not guarantee to compensate a purchaser for the value of a lost order, they will be prepared to institute reasonable enquiries in respect of lost orders, if the counterfoil is sent along with the application, respecting any order.

*A. S. G. Lawrence*  
COMPTROLLER

*R*  
2.11.25

Sample form

MYSORE GOVERNMENT TREASURY CASH ORDER

No.....

To be detached  
and kept by  
the Sender.

Cash Rs.10 order

To whom payable

At what treasury

Whether crossed...

Date sent.....

No.....

The sender must  
fill in the payee's  
name before part-  
ing with the order. Not  
Negotiable.

Treasury cash  
order  
Commission—  
Anna.

To The Treasury Officer

Pay.....

The sum of

Rs.10/-

Rupees ten only.

Rs.10/-

at

The treasury at

within Three Calendar months  
from the last day of the  
month of issue.

For Regulations - see back

Paying Treasury  
stamp with date  
cancelling this  
order

Issuing Treasury  
Stamp with date.

Treasury Officer.

Received ~~with~~ the sum due

Signature.

A 215970      The sender must fill in the      Not  
payee's name before part-      Negotiable  
ing with the order.

A 215970

Counterfoil

To be detached  
and kept by  
the Sender  
---

INDIAN POSTAL ORDER

Postal      To The  
Order      Director General of  
Commission      Posts and  
One Anna      Telegraphs.

Pay .....

The Sum Of

As.8      Eight Annas      As.8

The Director  
General of Posts  
and Telegraphs  
does not under-  
take to consider  
any application  
respecting an  
Order which has  
miscarried, or  
has been lost or  
destroyed, unless  
the counterfoil  
is produced.

Postal As.8 Order

To whom payable  
-----

Postage Stamps  
not exceeding three in  
number may be affixed  
here to make up a brok-  
en amount (excluding a  
fraction of an anna)  
provided the total amount  
payable on this order  
does not exceed Rs 10/.

at  
the Post Office at  
.....  
within Three Calendar  
Months from the last day  
of the month of issue.

For Regulations - see back

At what Office  
-----

Paying Office  
stamp with  
date cancel-  
ling this      .....  
order.      Post Master

Issuing  
office stamp  
with date.

Whether crossed....

Received the sum due

Date sent.....

.....

Signature

=====

1. If this Order be crossed like a cheque, payment will only be made through a Bank.
2. Except when this Order is paid through a Bank the payee MUST SIGN THE RECEIPT on the face, and must also fill in the name of the Post Office if that has not already been done.
3. If any erasure or alteration be made, or if this Order be cut, defaced or mutilated payment may be refused.
4. This Order lapses at the expiration of THREE months from the last day of the month of issue. It can, on payment of a second commission, be renewed for three months more, at the expiration of which the Order will be forfeited.
5. After this Order has once been paid to whomsoever it is paid the Government of India will not be liable for any further claim in respect of this Order.

The Sender is recommended to fill in the name of the Office of payment before parting with the order, as a precaution in case the order should be lost or stolen. . . . .

## P o s t a l N o t i c e .

### Introduction of Indian Postal Orders.

With effect from the 1st April 1935, a new system of remittance of small amounts not exceeding Rs10/- by means of Indian Postal Orders will be introduced by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Indian Postal Orders will be available in the denominations of 8 annas one rupee, five rupees and ten rupees, and the commission chargeable in respect of each Order will be ~~one~~ anna.

2. To make up broken amounts, unused postage stamps not exceeding three in number may be affixed on the face of Indian Postal Orders of all denominations except Rs10, in the space reserved for the purpose, provided that the total amount payable on the Order shall not exceed Rs10 and provided also that a fraction of an anna shall not be included. If any stamps in excess of three in number are affixed on an Indian Postal Order they will not be recognized.

3. Indian Postal Orders for fixed sums, from 8 annas to 10Rs, will be sold and paid by all Head and Sub Post Offices in India and Burma.

4. The purchaser of an Indian Postal Order must, before parting with it, fill in in ink the name of the person to whom the amount is to be paid and is recommended to fill in also in ink the name of the Office of payment as a precaution in case the Order should be lost or stolen. If the purchaser does not know which Post Office will be most convenient to the payee he should insert the name of the town, village or district where the payee resides and the Order will then be paid at any Head or Sub Post Office in the locality named. If the sender desires that payment should be made through a Bank, he should cross the Order in ink in the way in which it is usual to cross cheques.

5. Before a Postal Order can be paid, the name of the payee and the name of the office of payment must be filled in and the order must be properly receipted. If a Postal Order be crossed, payment will be made only through a Bank. No Indian Postal Order will be paid even though presented for payment by a Bank, unless

the

the name of the payee be inserted in the body of the Order. A crossed Indian Postal Order may, if so desired, be paid into the payee's savings bank account in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Banks which have entered into an agreement with the Post Office, particulars of which may be ascertained on application to the Postmaster-General, are entitled to obtain immediate payment of all Postal Orders presented by them, whether or not such orders have been receipted by the payee and without regard to the office at which they may have been made payable.

6. ~~If~~ The purchaser of an Indian Postal Order should fill in the particulars for which provision has been made on the counterfoil, which he should then tear off and retain. Although the possession of a counterfoil does not entitle the holder to compensation it facilitates enquiry in the event of the Order being lost.

7. All applications for enquiry in respect of miscarriage, loss or destruction of Indian Postal Orders must be accompanied by the counterfoil. If the counterfoil cannot be produced, the serial number of the Order must be quoted, otherwise no claim will be entertained.

8. If any erasure ~~or~~ or alteration be made, or if the Order is not stamped or signed by the postmaster of the issuing <sup>office</sup> ~~or if~~ the Order is cut, defaced or mutilated, payment may be refused on any of these grounds and no refund of the value of the Order will be granted.

9. If an Indian Postal Order is not presented for payment within three months from the last day of the month of issue, a second commission of one anna will be charged which must be paid in postage stamps affixed to the back of the Order.

Indian Postal Orders presented for payment more than six months after the last day of the month of issue will not be paid.

10. The purchaser of an Indian Postal Order can obtain repayment of its value (but not the commission), on presenting the Order and the counterfoil at the Post Office from which the Order

3.

was purchased. Should the Order have been crossed for payment through a Bank, the purchaser must first cancel the crossing by writing across the face of the Order the words "Please pay cash" and adding his initials.

11. After an Indian Postal Order has once been paid to whomsoever it is paid the Post Office will not be liable for any further claim.

New Delhi,  
The 18th March 1935.

Sd/- G.V.Bewoor,  
Director General of Posts & Telegraphs.

True copy

*S. Venkataramesh*  
*2.11.35*  
Superintendent  
Book Section  
Comptroller's Office  
*ms*  
*1/11/35* *ms*

MSR

C.7-4-35-2

Read:--

1. Letter No. 2026 Books dated 1st July 1935 from the Comptroller -- submitting certain proposals <sup>with a view</sup> to make the scheme of Supply Bills popular and to give further facilities to the public for remitting money from place to place through the treasuries.

2. Unofficial Note No. 577 Books dated 30th October 1935 from the Comptroller on the subject.

Order No. 6092.101 C.7.

Dated 11/2/January 1936.

With a view to afford <sup>greater</sup> ~~greater~~ facilities to the public to transfer funds from one place to another, through the Government Treasuries, Government direct as follows:--

Supply Bills

(1) The minimum limit of Supply Bills be reduced from Rs 500 to Rs 300.

(2) The rate of commission for the issue of Supply Bills be fixed at one eighth per cent, except in cases where a different rate is not charged.

(3) Treasury Officers may be allowed discretion to issue Supply Bills as and when demanded by the public, subject to the condition that previous sanction of the Comptroller is obtained for the issue of Supply Bills for an amount larger than Rs 1000 on Taluk Treasuries and Rs 3,000

on District Treasuries in each individual case,  
advices of issue of Supply Bills being sent ~~to the~~  
~~Comptroller~~ in all cases.

#### Treasury Cash orders

(4) In addition to the issue of Remittance Transfer  
receipts at par for public purposes, a system of Treasury  
Cash orders be introduced ~~for private remittances from~~  
~~one place to another through Treasuries, on the follow-~~  
~~ing lines:--~~

~~(a) For private remittances below Rs 300, Treasury~~  
~~Cash orders will be issued by all Treasuries subject to~~  
the following conditions:--

(a) The minimum money limit for Treasury Cash  
order will be Rs 10

(b) Treasury <sup>cash</sup> orders will be issued only for  
whole rupees

(c) Commission at the following rates will be  
charged:--

|                                     | Rate of commission |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| For Rs 10 to Rs 50                  | 1 Anna             |
| For Rs 51 to Rs 100                 | 2 Annas            |
| For Rs 101 to Rs 150                | 3 ..               |
| For Rs 151 to Rs 200                | 4 ..               |
| For Rs 201 to Rs 250                | 5 ..               |
| For Rs 251 to <del>299</del> Rs 299 | 6 ..               |

~~(d) Advices of issue of Treasury Cash orders will~~  
~~be sent to the Comptroller in all cases.~~

(d) (e) The Treasury Cash order will be "Not negotiable"  
and payable only ~~to~~ the payee ~~but~~ may be allowed to be

crossed or paid to recognised banks. *Provisional Cash should be taken at  
the Treasury of payment - for the  
identification of  
as required 352 (e)  
by article II  
in the matter*  
(e) (f) The form of the Treasury Cash order will be  
on the lines of the form of the Postal order, but instead  
of using separate forms for the several denominations,  
a common form will be used in all cases, the amount being  
filled up in each case.

2. The Comptroller is requested to issue necessary  
subsidiary instructions to the Treasuries, ~~and to submit~~  
~~a report to Government after one year, as~~

*R. 9.1.36*  
Financial Secretary

To  
16-1-36  
The Comptroller  
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts  
The Compiler Mysore Gazette.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the  
Maharaja of Mysore

Read:-

Letter No.2028 Books dated 1st July 1935 from the Comptroller to Government submitting certain proposals with a view to make the scheme of Supply Bills popular and to give further facilities to the public for remitting money from place to place through the treasuries

2. Unofficial Note No.577 Books dated 30th October 1935 from the Comptroller to Government on the subject...

Order No.

H 6092-101 E-7 4-35-2

Dated Bangalore, the 17th February 1936.

With a view to afford further facilities to the public to transfer funds from one place to another, through the Government Treasuries, Government direct as follows:-

Supply Bills

(1) The minimum limit of Supply Bills be reduced from Rs.500 to Rs.300/-.

(2) The rate of commission for the issue of Supply Bills be fixed at one eighth per cent, except in cases where a different rate is now charged.

(3) Treasury Officers may be allowed discretion to issue Supply Bills as and when demanded by the public, subject to the condition that previous sanction of the Comptroller is obtained for the issue of Supply Bills for an amount larger than Rs.1,000/- on Taluk Treasuries and Rs.3,000/- on District Treasuries in each individual case advices of issue of Supply Bills being sent in all cases

Treasury Cash Orders.

(4) In addition to the issue of Remittance Transfer receipts at par for public purposes, a system of Treasury Cash orders be

P.T.O.

introduced for private remittances below Rs.300/- subject to the following conditions:-

- (a) The minimum money limit for Treasury Cash Orders will be Rs.10/.
- (b) Treasury cash orders will be issued only for whole rupees.
- (c) Commission at the following rates will be charged:-

Rate of commission.

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| For Rs.10 to Rs.50   | 1 Anna  |
| For Rs.51 to Rs.100  | 2 Annas |
| For Rs.101 to Rs.150 | 3 "     |
| For Rs.151 to Rs.200 | 4 "     |
| For Rs.201 to Rs.250 | 5 "     |
| For Rs.251 to Rs.299 | 6 "     |

(d) The Treasury Cash orders will be "Not negotiable" and payable only to the payee but may be allowed to be crossed or paid to recognised banks. Particular care should be taken at the Treasury of payment for the identification of payees as required by Article 353(c), Mysore Civil Account Code I.

(e) The form of the Treasury Cash Order will generally be on the lines of the form of the Postal order, but instead of using separate forms for the several denominations, a common form will be used in all cases, the amount being filled up in each case.

2. The Comptroller is requested to issue necessary subsidiary instructions to the Treasuries and to take necessary further action in the matter.

  
Financial Secretary to Government  
B.M.

To  
The Comptroller to Government.  
Deputy Commissioners of Districts.  
Compiler, Mysore Gazette

S. O.

Government of his highness the Maharaja  
of Mysore.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. Fl. 6092-101—G. F. 4-35-2, dated 11th February 1936.

Treasury Cash Orders.

Sanctions the issue of — to the public for the transfer of funds from one place to another through treasuries.

READ—

Letter No. 2026—Books, dated 1st July 1935, from the Comptroller to Government, submitting certain proposals with a view to make the Scheme of Supply Bills popular and to give further facilities to the public for remitting money from place to place through the treasuries.

2. Un-official Note No. 577—Books, dated 30th October 1935, from the Comptroller to Government, on the subject.

ORDER NO. FL. 6092-101—G. F. 4-35-2, DATED BANGALORE,  
THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1936.

With a view to afford further facilities to the public to transfer funds from one place to another, through the Government Treasuries, Government direct as follows:—

SUPPLY BILLS.

- (1) The minimum limit of Supply Bills be reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 300.
- (2) The rate of commission for the issue of Supply Bills be fixed at one-eighth per cent except in cases where a different rate is now charged.
- (3) Treasury Officers may be allowed discretion to issue Supply Bills as and when demanded by the public, subject to the condition that previous sanction of the Comptroller is obtained for the issue of Supply Bills for an amount larger than Rs. 1,000 on Taluk Treasuries, and Rs. 3,000 on District Treasuries in each individual case, advices of issue of Supply Bills being sent in all cases.

TREASURY CASH ORDERS.

(4) In addition to the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts *at par* for public purposes, a system of Treasury Cash Orders be introduced for private remittances below Rs. 300, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) The minimum money limit for Treasury Cash Orders will be Rs. 10.
- (b) Treasury Cash Orders will be issued only for whole rupees.
- (c) Commission at the following rates will be charged:—

| Rate of<br>commission.    |              | Rate of<br>commission.    |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. For Rs. 10 to Rs. 50   | ... 1 anna.  | 4. For Rs. 151 to Rs. 200 | ... 4 annas. |
| 2. For Rs. 51 to Rs. 100  | ... 2 annas. | 5. For Rs. 201 to Rs. 250 | ... 5 "      |
| 3. For Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 | ... 3 "      | 6. For Rs. 251 to Rs. 299 | ... 6 "      |

- (d) The Treasury Cash Orders will be "Not negotiable" and payable only to the payee but may be allowed to be crossed or paid to recognised banks. Particular care should be taken at the treasury of payment for the identification of payees as required by Article 353 (c), Mysore Civil Account Code, Vol. I.
- (e) The form of the Treasury Cash Order will generally be on the lines of the form of the Postal Order, but instead of using separate forms for the several denominations, a common form will be used in all cases, the amount being filled up in each case.

2. The Comptroller is requested to issue necessary subsidiary instructions to the treasuries and to take necessary further action in the matter.

Secretary to Government,  
Financial Department

To—The Comptroller to Government.  
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.  
The Compiler, Mysore Gazette.

Exd.—C. K.

WD 1495—GPB—440—15-2